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REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

FOR MAYOR.

JACOB W. ARCHER.

CITY SHERIFF.

C. D. THOMPSON.

CITY CLERK.

FRANK BOWERS.

WHEELMAN.

HENRY BEASON.

Not the Work of the Republican Committee.

In another column Mr. Arthur Sinsel

tells what he thinks of the figure cut

by the Republican State Committee in the

McCormick matter. Mr. Sinsel has a

double reason to complain as a member of

the Committee. He is not only a member

of the State Central Committee for the

district in which Mr. McCormick lives,

but he is a member of the State Executive

Committee, the wheel within the wheel.

So that he is first chosen by his constituents

to represent them in the general

committee, and by that committee was

placed on the smaller committees charged

with the immediate conduct of the campaign.

Mr. McCormick had represented his

district and was on the Executive Committee.

He desired to be continued in both

positions, but two things were very clear:

first, that the constituency did not want

him; next, that Mr. Sinsel was his choice.

Then an effort was made to open the

Executive Committee to persons not members

of the Central Committee. This was in

Mr. McCormick's interest. Judge Maxwell,

coalition candidate for governor, much

desired that this should be done, and he

urged upon the Central Committee the

great propriety of putting Mr. McCormick

on the Executive Committee.

Whether this was because Judge Max-

well thought Mr. McCormick a more com-

petent man than Mr. Sinsel, or in grati-

tude for Mr. McCormick's efficient work

for Judge Maxwell at the Buckhannon

Greenback Convention, cannot be told.

Not even Judge Maxwell, much as he was

respected, could induce the committee to

do a thing which every committeeman

knew would displease the party and em-

barrass its campaign.

Though Mr. McCormick missed the com-

mittee seat he sought, when the time came

he was able, through the kind influence

of the Chairman and Secretary, to lend

the committee—in fact the two commit-

tees, the big and the little one—to his

will. Perhaps this was the triumph of

mind over matter, or of a shrewd and am-

bitious man over two men who failed to

appreciate at the moment the prostitution

of their party relation.

Seeing that the State Committee was

chosen for very different work, the whole

committee formally assembled would have

had no right to do what its Chairman and

Secretary assumed to do in its name. But

if the thing was to be done, or attempted,

with the backing of the committee, the

committee ought to have had a chance to

say whether it would or would not do that

thing.

Two members of the State Central

Committees, Mr. Carskadon and Mr. Sinsel,

both of them in the Congressional Dis-

trict in which Mr. McCormick resides,

have written to the INTELLIGENCER to

say that they were not consulted

and that they disapprove the action

of their officers. Except that the

letter urging the long delayed ac-

ceptance of General Duval's resignation

and the appointment of Mr. McCormick

was written on State Committee letter

heads and signed by Mr. Cowden as

Chairman and Mr. Scofield as Secretary,

there is no pretense that the committee

was consulted.

The INTELLIGENCER regards the whole

affair as a melancholy mistake, but it

thinks that the Republicans of West Virginia owe it

to their party to make it clearly understood

that they will not tolerate mistakes of this kind.

The Lesson of a Misfortune.

It is too early for the public to know

whether the embarrassment of Oliver

Brothers & Phillips, of Pittsburgh, is only

a temporary suspension or the wreck of a

great manufacturing concern. Whatever

may be the outcome, there is a lesson in

this firm's trouble which ought not to be

lost.

The men who have met with this mis-

fortune came up from small beginnings,

in their success showing what brains and

industry can accomplish in this great

country. So long as they stuck to their

legitimate business and were satisfied

with a volume of trade commensurate

with their capital and the possibility of

keeping it firm grip on it, they made

money and grew.

Not content with what they branched

out into new lines of activity. They

manufactured articles which they knew

little about, and the further they went the

more they had to rely on other people.

They went into railroad speculations in

competition with large capitalists with

whom railroad manipulation was a matter

of every-day, cold-blooded business. They

took a considerable hand in politics and

aimed at a seat in the United States Senate

for one of their firm.

When depression came, prices fell and the

blight of a general shrinkage struck them,

they were largely in debt and their assets

locked up. If these energetic men had

had wisdom equal to their energy they

would have weathered the storm as well

as any concern in the country.

Their mishap is another instance of

vaulting ambition or leaping itself. If

business had gone on booming they would

probably have floated with the tide. It is

the ebb that catches them. Cautious busi-

ness men keep in view the evil day that

always comes.

PERSONAL.

Professor Huxley is cogitating on that

old joke about the value of life depend-

ing on the liver.

Gen. Phil Sheridan has a recipe for

curing a cold. It is "stay at home and sit

in front of the fire."

Hon. Wm. Parsons, of Dublin, now lectur-

ing in this country, says that, until the

marriage of the present Queen, no English

problem had traveled on a railway in Eng-

land. He sent his baggage by rail, but

traveled by coach, so that he might not

meet transients on the same level.

Justin A. Morrill, of Vermont, is the

oldest United States Senator. He will be

seventy-five years of age next April.

John McCullough is steadily regaining

health, and all idea of placing him under

the control of guardians has been aban-

doned.

When George F. Williams, of Boston,

announced at the Jackson dinner in that

city that he would skip a few pages of his

address some irreverent listeners applauded

the sentiment by crying "Good."

Postmaster General Houston recently ob-

jected to calling a certain newly estab-

lished postoffice in Georgia "Virginia,"

the name selected by the residents, and a

different name had to be picked out.

Mr. Froude is going round the world,

partly for the sake of his health and partly

because, as he says, "I have grown tired

of the chatter which my last volume of

Carlyle has brought forth, and I thought

that in six months, at any rate, the world

would forget the existence of so unlucky

a person as the biographer of Carlyle."

BREAKFAST BUDGET.

New South Wales produced 35,250,640

pounds of sugar last year.

Paper is taking the place of cedar in the

manufacture of lead pencils.

The farmers of the United States have

ten votes to seven of other occupations.

Berlin contributes to its local university

811 of the 5000 students who are register-

ed for the Winter term.

The public schools of Tucson, Ari-

zona, have been closed since December 1 on

account of a diphtheria epidemic.

Examination has shown that a quantity

of the Japan tea recently brought from

Japan to this country is Japan willow

leaves.

The British army has now a field

kitchen, the fire of which will do its work

while on the march.

Russia makes annually 120,000,000

wooden spoons for the Central Asia mar-

ket. The common grades are made from

birch and poplar, and the best qualities

from boxwood.

Albany grows annually vast quantities of

corn, the average being nine barrels of

pepper to one barrel of raw corn. The

West and Europe are the principal mar-

kets for the product.

The January examinations at West

Point Academy are said to have been

unusually severe this year. Two out of

second class, twelve of the third and

twenty-five of the fourth class failed to

pass.

The curse of the eldest son of the father

of the human race seems to be no longer

effective. The British Parliament and the

American Congress have each a member

bearing the name of Cain.

London mail carriers now call at private

residences for parcels, the same as do ex-

press messengers in this country. A scar-

let card is furnished by the postal author-

ities, which, when displayed in the win-

dow, ensures a call from the postman.

The proportion of those who attend

public worship to the bulk of the popula-

tion in the following four European cities

is: Berlin 20,000, population 1,000,000;

Hamburg 5,000, population 400,000;

London 3,000,000, population 4,000,000;

Glasgow 500,000, population 700,000.

Raisin-making was first attempted in

California nineteen years ago. The fol-

lowing year about 1,500 boxes were made,

and the industry has rapidly progressed.

Ten years ago the crop amounted to about

10,000 boxes. This year the crop is es-

timated at 200,000 boxes.

THE NATURAL GAS PROBLEM.

The Wellburg Wells—Prof. White's Further

Statements.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

Sir:—A Wellburg friend writes me that

some of the people interested in gas there,

take exception to statements in my letter

to you on the gas question.

My remarks concerning the Wellburg

gas region were certainly not intended to in-

jure in any way, but simply to warn the

Wellburg capitalists who may undertake to lay

a pipeline against the possibility of gas that

they might not otherwise consider, a

danger which would apply with equal

force to any region. With regard

to the actual strength of the

best Wellburg gas wells, the

writer has no personal knowledge, and the

query raised with reference to this

point was prompted by information re-

ceived from others. I should be very

glad indeed should these doubts prove to

have no foundation, for it would be much

to Wheeling's interest to get her gas sup-

ply there. But however desirable it may

be for Wheeling to obtain her natural gas

supplies at the nearest possible location,

the necessity for careful and intelligent

examination of the strength of the wells

proposed for transportation is none the

less urgent, before any pipe lines are laid.

It was the fear that Wheeling would be

laid into the pipe laying business blindly,

as she had in the search for gas, that

prompted my words of caution on this

subject.

Any well which upon closing the exit

would develop the pressure of 200 lbs. on

the gauge in two or three minutes, I should

think strong enough to transport profit-

ably 15 to 18 miles, and it is possible that

wells of low strength might be so trans-

ported, but it would be unsafe to under-

take it without first getting the opinion of

an expert on gas transportation.

In my short letter to you, all the con-

ditions under which gas is found were not

mentioned, or I should have added, that

the rock does not always contain pebbles, but

is frequently only a coarse, porous sand-

stone which is doubtless fissured. In fact

the absence of any evidence of fissures in

the vicinity of Wheeling was one of my

principal reasons for condemning it as a

gas territory. But since a sandstone differ-

ent from a pebble rock only in having smaller

pebbles (sand grains), and no fissures in

any slate rocks would hold much gas, it

still remains true, notwithstanding the

strictures of my friendly critics, that there

is no hope of gas at Wheeling below 2,000

feet, for there are no rocks underlying that

horizon which could hold any considerable

supply.

I. C. WHITE.

Morgantown, W. Va., Jan. 16.

Why the "Boys" is the Best.

The improved method by which pure